The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1777. [No 2074]

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 22.

BY an express arrived last evening from general Schuyler to Congress, we have the following important intelligence.

"*Van Schaik's-Island, in the mouth of the Mohawk river, August* 18, 1777.

"SIR,

"I Have the honour to congratulate Congress on the signal victory obtained by general STARK; an account whereof is contained in the following letter from general Lincoln, which I have this moment had the happiness to receive, together with general Burgoyne's instructions to lieutenant-colonel Bern, copy whereof is inclosed.

"*Bennington, August* 18, 1777.

"*Dear General,*

"*The late signal success of a body of about* 2000 "*troops, mostly militia, under the command of brigadier* "*general Stark, in this part of the country, on the* 16th "*instant, over a party of about* 1500 *of the enemy, who* "*came out with a manifest design to possess themselves* "*of this town, as will appear by the inclosed, is an e-* "*vent happy and important. Our troops behaved in a* "*very brave and heroic manner; they pushed the enemy* "*from one work to another, thrown up on advantageous* "*ground, and from different posts, with spirit and for-* "*titude, until they gained a complete victory over them.*

"*The following is the best list I have been able to ob-* "*tain of the prisoners, their killed and wounded, viz.* "*1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 12 lieute-* "*nants, 4 ensigns, 2 cornets, 1 judge advocate, 1 ba-* "*ron, 2 Canadian officers, and 3 Sergeants, 37 British* "*soldiers, 398 Hessians, 38 Canadians, and 171 Tories* "*taken. The number of wounded fallen into our hands,* "*exclusive of the above, are about* 20. *The number* "*of their slain has not yet been ascertained, as they* "*fought on the retreat for several miles in a wood, but* "*supposed to be about* 200. *Their artillery, which* "*consisted of 4 brass field pieces, with a considerable* "*quantity of baggage, likewise fell into our hands. We* "*have heard nothing of Burgoyne or his army for 2 days* "*past. The prisoners are sent into the state of Massachu-* "*setts-Bay, except the Tories; shall wait your direc-* "*tions concerning them, as most of them belong to the state* "*of New-York. I am, dear general, with regard and* "*esteem, Your very humble servant,*

"*B. LINCOLN,*

"*N.B. We killed about* 30 *killed in the action, and* "*perhaps* 50 *wounded.*

Copy of orders from lieutenant-general Burgoyne to lieutenant-colonel Bern, dated near Sarahtoga, August 14, 1777.

"*Sir,*

"*The accounts you have given me are very satisfac-* "*tory, and I doubt not every proceeding under your di-* "*rection will be the same. I beg the favour of you to* "*report, whether the route you have marched would be* "*practicable for a large corps with cannon, without* "*repair, or what sort of repair. The desirable circum-* "*stance, at present, for your corps, is to possess Benning-* "*ton; but should you find the enemy too strongly posted,* "*and maintaining such a countenance as would make a* "*coup de main too hazardous, I wish you to take such* "*a post as you can maintain till you hear further from* "*me, and upon your report, and other circumstances, I* "*will either support you in force, or withdraw you.* "*Will you please to send to my camp, as soon as you* "*can, waggons and draught cattle, and likewise such* "*other cattle as are not necessary for your subsistence.* "*Let the waggons and carts bring off what flour and* "*wheat they can, that you do not retain for the same* "*purpose. I will write you in full to morrow, in re-* "*gard to purchasing horses out of the hands of the Sava-* "*ges. In the mean time, let them be assured, that* "*whatever you select from them, fit to mount the dra-* "*goons, shall be paid for at a proper price. I have the* "*honour to be, with great esteem, Yours, &c.*

"*J. BURGOYNE, lieut. general.*

"*Lieut. col. Bern.*"

'I am in hopes that Congress will very soon have 'the satisfaction to learn, that general Arnold has raised the siege of Fort Schuyler. If that takes place, 'I believe it will be possible to engage 2 or 300 Indians to join this army, and Congress may rest assured, 'that my best endeavours shall not be wanting to accomplish it.

'I am informed, that general Gates arrived at Albany yesterday.

'Major Livingston, one of my aids, will have the 'honour to deliver you this dispatch.

'I am, sir, with every sentiment of respect,

'Your most obedient humble servant,

'PHILIP SCHUYLER.

'The hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire.'

Published by order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

WILLIAMSBURG, AUGUST 30.

We have undoubted intelligence, by the express which brought the above glorious news, that the enemy, which lately went up our Bay, have landed their troops at Cecil Court-House, and at a small town called North-East, within nine miles of the head of Elk. And a letter from Philadelphia, dated August 23, says, the design of the enemy seems to be, either to push immediately for Philadelphia, or to inclose the eastern shore, by drawing a line from the head of our Bay to Newcastle on Delaware: Also, that General Washington and his army were immediately to move towards Chesepeak.—The Maryland militia had already turned out, to the amount of 6 or 7000 men, and more were daily joining them, which affords a pleasing prospect of the enemy's being cut off from their shipping, and, probably, being reduced to the necessity of submiting to General Washington, or obliged to fight on such terms as will almost insure their defeat.

A boat with 40 men from the enemy's fleet, sent on the eastern shore, to burn a vessel, was stove to pieces by the surff, the wind blowing hard, by which accident the whole crew fell into the hands of a party of our militia.

A PROCLAMATION,

By JOHN BURGOYNE, *Esq;* (1) *Lieut. General of his Majesty's armies in America, Col. of the Queen's regiment of light dragoons, Governor of Fort William in North-Britain, one of the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament, and commanding an army and fleet employed on an expedition from Canada,* &c. &c.

THE forces intrusted to my command, are to act in concert, and upon a *common* (2) principle, with the numerous armies and fleets which already display, in every quarter of America, the power, justice, *(and when properly sought)* the mercy of the King.

The cause in which the British arms are thus exerted, applies to the most affecting interests of the *human heart* (3) and the military servants of the crown, first called forth for the sole purpose of restoring the rights of the constitution, now combine with love of *their country* (4), and duty to their sovereign, the other extensive incitements which spring from a due sense of the privileges of mankind. To the eyes and ears of the *temperate* (5) part of the public, and to the breasts of the suffering thousands in the provinces, be the melancholy appeal, whether the present unnatural *rebellion* (6) has not been made a foundation for the completest system of tyranny, that ever God in his displeasure, suffered for a time to be exercised over a froward and stubborn generation.

Arbitrary (7) *imprisonment, confiscation of property* (8) persecution and *tortures unprecedented* in the Inquisition of the Romish Church (9) are among the palpable enormities that verify the affirmative: These are inflicted by (10) *Assemblies* and *Committees* (which dare to profess themselves friends to Liberty) upon the most quiet subjects, without distinction of age or sex, for the sole crime, often for the sole suspicion, of having adhered, in principle, to the government under which they were born, and to which by every tie, divine and human, they owe allegiance. To consummate these shocking proceedings, the profanation of religion, is added to the most profligate prostitution of common reason, the consciences of men are set at nought, and multitudes are compelled, not only to bear arms, but to swear subjection to an usurpation they abhor.

Animated by these considerations, at the head of troops, in the full powers of health, discipline and valour, determined to strike where necessary, and spare where possible. **I by these presents invite and exhort** all powers, in all places, where the progress of this army may point,—and by the blessing of God I will extend it far,—to maintain such a conduct as may justify me in protecting their lands, habitations and families.——The intention of this address, is to hold forth security, not depredation to the country.

To those whom spirit and principle may induce to partake the glorious task of redeeming their countrymen from dungeons, and re-establishing the blessings of legal government; I offer encouragement and employment, and upon the first intelligence of their association, I will find means to assist their undertakings.*

The *domestic*, (11) the industrious, the infirm, and even the timid inhabitants, I am *desirous* (12) to protect; provided they remain quietly at their houses; that they do not suffer their cattle to be removed, nor their corn or forage to be secreted or destroyed; that they do not break up their bridges or roads; nor by any other acts directly or indirectly, endeavour to obstruct the operations of the *King's troops* (13) or supply or assist those of the enemy.

Every specie of provision, brought to my camp, shall be paid for, at an equitable rate, in *solid coin.* (14)

In consciousness of *Christianity* (15), my royal master's *clemency* (16), and the *honour* (17) of soldiership, I have dwelt upon this invitation, and wished for more persuasive terms to give it *impression* (18)—and let not the people be led to disregard it, by considering the distance from the immediate situation of my camp.—I have but to give stretch to the *Indian force* under my *direction* (19) and they amount to *thousands* (20) to overtake the *hardened* enemies (21) of Great-Britain and America, I consider them *the same* wherever they may lurk (22).

If notwithstanding these endeavours (23) and sincere inclinations to effect them, the phrensy of hostility should remain, I trust I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of *God* (24) and *Man* (24) in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the state, against the wilful outcasts.—The messengers of justice and of wrath await them in the field, and devastation and famine, and every concomitant horror, that a reluctant, but indispensible prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the way to their return (26).

Camp at the River Bouquet, June 23, 1777.

By order of his Excellency the Lieut. General, J. BOURGOYNE (27).

ROBERT KINGSTON, *Secretary.*

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(1) The Preston hero.

(2) Read, *wicked.*

(3) Most true.

(4) Read, *plunder.*

(5) Read, *timid.*

(6) When this gentleman talks of *rebellion*, he must certainly mean (as he is a man of sense) a rebellion against this country; nor will this idea seem strange to any one acquainted with the history of the Low Countries, whose brave and much injured inhabitants passed an act at the time when their country was invaded by the arms of Spain, declaring, that all those who should appear in arms against the subjects of the Low Countries *rebels* and *traitors.*—Is it not almost time to adopt a similar policy?

(7) Meaning the late act of parliament, by which the Habeas Corpus act is suspended.

(8) That is the second restraining bill, by which property seized anterior to any law, and confiscated without any trial, is declared legal.

(9) Witness the unito-m p[illegible] the British soldiery during the present war.

(10) Generals and Admirals, who dare to pretend they are *supporting the Constitution.*

* This paragraph is too black, and too infamous to receive a comment.

(11) Read, *domesticks.*

(12) Not able—But, as we should be grateful to an unfortunate friend, he deserves thanks.

(13) Who are able to eat you all up for a breakfast, either from their numbers, or for hunger, which is the same thing.

(14) And most thankfully received, as we shall be most confounded hungry.

(15) Which I never before professed.

(16) Which he has never shewn.

(17) Which I have so long tarnished.

(18) Undoubtedly, and with good reason.

(19) Even on your dearest liberties—which, by the bye, I have long since done.

(20) Millions!

(21) Thank you, good Sir! many thanks for allowing us one quality worthy of soldiers—we wonder that it was not *cowardly rebels.*

(22) And so they undoubtedly are.

(23) To insult your feelings and ridicule your understandings.

(24) Whose eyes have never yet been turned upon us.

(25) For whose good opinion I never cared one farthing.

(26) That the way to the return of what you are pleased to call duty, Sir, may be forever barred, we most sincerely and devoutly pray.

(27) From Junius's letter to the Duke of Grafton. "—— Mr. Hine keeps quiet possession of his purchase, "and Governor Burgoyne, released from the apprehension "of refunding the money, sits down, for the remainder "of his life, INFAMOUS and CONTENTED."

A quarterly meeting of the *South Carolina* Society WILL be held at Poinsett's, tavern on tuesday the 7th of October next, where the members are desired to meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the society,

JOHN McCALL, jun. Clerk.

Wants a Place,

A White woman, with a good breast of milk, has no child, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printing-Office.

European Advices.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, April 28. In pursuance of the king's pleasure, the following flag-officers of his Majesty's fleet were this day promoted, viz. Hon. John Byron, and Augustus John Earl of Bristol, rear admirals of the blue, to be rear admirals of the white.

And the following Captains appointed flag-officers: George Mackenzie, Esq; Matthew Barton, Esq; and Sir Peter Parker, rear admirals of the blue.

MAY 3.

The latest advices from North America which the ministry speak of, are full of the deplorable condition of the Americans, and that Washington has not above 4000 men with him, and no prospect of getting more than 6000.

Friday last several large letters of mark sailed from Bristol for Jamaica, and several others bound to the West-Indies are now fitting out there.

Extract of a letter from on board his Majesty's ship Pearl, dated Antigua, March 9.

"I have nothing particular to communicate respecting the proceedings of our troops on shore; neither would it be prudent if I had, as all letters, it is said, from this side of the water are subject to the inspection of the ministers. Indeed, sufficient care is taken to keep every body in as great a degree of ignorance in America, as you appear to be in England; and, to speak the truth, there is reason for it.

"Our ship has been detached with Capt. Hammond, and his little squadron, to range the coast down as far as South-Carolina, from whence we proceeded to this place to refit. Our first and most profitable station was off the Delaware, where we fell in with the Lexington, Captain Hallock, of 16 guns, belonging to the Congress; but as it blowed extremely hard, we had only time to send the boat once on board, in consequence of which only eight men, and an officer, went from us, as many of the Lexington's returned; but in the night the Americans repossessed themselves of the vessel, and I suppose got safe to Philadelphia.

"We also boarded a French vessel laden with powder and arms, which Capt. Wilkinson released, notwithstanding she was within ten leagues of the land; a plain proof that the French assist the Americans, and what is yet a greater mortification, that we dare not prevent them.

"What a complaisant ministry and parliament you have in England! I have inclosed you a perfect list of the naval force belonging to the Congress, exclusive of which there are above 100 sail of privateers; and these, I am afraid, will multiply bankrupts at home."

Letters from Bombay mention, that four French men of war of 50 guns, and two frigates with a great quantity of warlike stores on board, arrived at Pondicherry the 14th of September last, and that the governor of that settlement had made a new alliance with the celebrated adventurer Heyder Ally, who ravaged the Carnatic in the year 1768, and that his commencing new hostilities against the English was daily expected.

Great quantities of military stores are preparing at the Tower for North-America.

MAY 8.

In the course of a debate in the house of commons, on a motion made by Sir James Lowther for augmenting the incomes of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, Mr. Rigby took notice of what had been said at the bar of the House of Peers by the Speaker on Wednesday last, upon presenting to his Majesty the civil list bill. Mr. Fox got up in an instant to defend the chair, but upon the Speaker desiring the honourable member not to mention it at that time, but to suffer the debate upon Sir James Lowther's motion to go on, Mr. Fox sat down; and as soon as the members were returned into the house, after the division, and every thing relative to that matter was settled, the Speaker stood up, and in a very warm and resolute speech, supported himself against the accusation of the hon. member abovementioned, and acquainted the house, that after the house had thanked him for the speech alluded to, and had desired him to print it, he did, on the same evening as far as he was able to recollect what he had said, and put it to paper; that the clerk of the house had a copy of it, which he desired might be read, though he expected every minute to have the printed copies sent to the Vote Office to be delivered to the members; the clerk then read as follows:

The speech of the speaker of the House of Commons on Wednesday May 7, 1777, upon presenting to his Majesty, "The bill for support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great-Britain." Which then passed the royal assent.

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"The bill which it is now my duty to present to your Majesty, is intitled, "An act for the better support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great-Britain," to which your commons humbly beg your royal assent.

"By this bill, Sir, and the respectful circumstances which preceded and accompanied it, your commons have given the fullest and clearest proof of their zeal and affection for your Majesty; for in a time of public distress, full of difficulty and danger, their constituents labouring under burthens almost too heavy to be borne, your faithful commons postponed all other business, and with as much dispatch as the nature of their proceedings would admit, have not only granted to your Majesty a large present supply, but also a very great additional revenue, great beyond example; great beyond your Majesty's highest expence.

"But all this, Sir, they have done in a well grounded confidence, that you will apply wisely what they have granted liberally, and feeling what every good subject must feel with the greatest satisfaction, that under the direction of your Majesty's wisdom, the affluence and grandeur of the Sovereign will reflect dignity and honour upon his people."

Mr. Fox spoke afterwards for a considerable time, and was extremely warm in defending the speaker, and said, the speech was the real sentiments of that house. The Attorney General endeavoured to heal the breach, and with great sense and candour offered terms of accommodation; but the speaker insisting upon having the opinion of the house taken, a very spirited debate arose, in which many members took a part.

Mr. Rigby seemed to think the speaker had taken an unwarrantable liberty, in delivering what he thought was the sense of the house, without knowing their sentiments at all upon the matter; he thought it affected the honour and dignity of the house, and that the opinion of the house ought to be now collected before they suffer the speech to go forth, under the stamp of their authority and approbation.

The speaker justified himself, as thinking he had delivered the sense of the house to his Majesty. He supported himself on precedent of his predecessors; declared that he must and would act the part of an honest man; that he was the keeper of his own honour as well as that of the house, which he would maintain to his dying day. In the course of this debate something fell from the same member, which the speaker construed as a personal attack, and declared, that till he received reparation from the house, he could not sit in that chair again.

About nine o'clock the above extraordinary debate or conversation was amicable terminated, Mr. Rigby made some concession, and the house voted the speaker their thanks without a division.

MAY 10.

We are informed by a correspondent at the Hague, that several French merchants have fitted out a ship in France of 44 guns at their joint expence, and sent to America as a present to the Congress.

Orders were last week sent to Hanover for five new regiments (one of which is to be horse) to be raised in that electorate forthwith.

On Monday Lord Cathcart arrived in town from France, and is going volunteer to America under General Howe.

MAY 14.

The 17th and 26th regiments, which suffered so considerably in Canada as to be reduced to less than fifty men in each, are ordered to be forthwith completed to their old numbers, and to serve under General Howe.

MAY 16.

The land tax measure in Ireland is determined on, and Lord Buckinghamshire has received orders to take the necessary preparatory steps to it; he is already making interest in the way very well known in that kingdom.

The augmentation of the Hanoverian troops amount, it is said, to 4,400 men, and 300 of the artillery corps.

The last advices from Lord Grantham are very favourable; they represent the Spanish preparations at a stand, and the assurances of that court's intention to preserve the peace strongly. The Spaniards however do not disarm.

Charles-Town, Sept. 23.

WE have not, since our last, received any farther particulars relative to the affair at Bennington: But, we are told, by a Gentleman who left Lancaster in Pennsylvania the 25th of August, and seems pretty intelligent, That the force destined to prevent the junction of the British Generals Burgoyne and Howe; had collected so rapidly, and in such numbers, that the former had not been hardy enough to push for Albany; but seemed rather inclined to retreat. The same gentleman has favoured us with the following other particulars, viz. That General Sullivan having sent a detachment of his Brigade upon Staaten-Island, they had brought off about 250 prisoners, amongst them a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major and some other officers; but that a certain Lieutenant Colonel Antil, who had the charge of the rear guard upon that expedition, had suffered himself to be cut off with 150 men, it was suspected by design. That a certain Mr. Hervie, who had deserted from the enemy, obtained a Captain's commission in one of the Georgia continental battalions, but was afterwards broke, had been taken, going off to the enemy, in company with a Hessian sergeant, and a spy, who were brought to Lancaster gaol the evening our informant came away. That a letter had been intercepted, concealed in a false bottom of a canteen, upon a pretended deserter; the purport whereof was, to endeavour to prevail on General Sullivan to betray his trust and his men, by profuse offers of encouragement and employment, and a full restoration of his property. That the reformed Tories of New-Jersey, since they had experienced British clemency, had become the most spirited and serviceable Whigs in America. That it being apprehended, that a principal object of General Howe's landing up the head of Elk, was, by a coup-de-main, to recover the prisoners, (amounting to about fifteen hundred) and destroy the magazines at Lancaster; General Washington (after having, himself, with a party of light horse, reconnoitred the environs of the head of the Elk) had caused the said prisoners and great part of the stores to be removed to Lebanon and Reading, and marched and placed his army between it and Howe, not more than 7 or 8 miles distance from Sir William's head-quarters. That it was possible for Sir William to take such a route as to avoid General Washington, and reach Lancaster; but, in that case, his retreat must inevitably be cut off, and his decisive campaign at an end. That General Washington had at least 10,000 fine continental troops with him; and about an equal number of spirited Pennsylvania militia had joined him, besides the militia of Maryland, who were not less spirited. And that, it was reported, Col. Meigs, had made another excursion to Long Island, and surprized and brought off Cortland Skinner, Esq; and a number of other Tory officers.

A fortnight ago, there was a small King's tender at New-Providence, which had seized three vessels belonging to that island, upon suspicion of having carried fruit to some of the United States.

We are informed, and we believe upon good grounds, that a snow belonging to the King of France, sailed from Martinique, on the 16th of last month, for New-York, with Monsr. de Kersaint on board, charged to demand, from Lord Howe, immediate restitution of all the vessels and property under French colours, that have been seized and carried into that or any other port on this continent, possessed by the forces of the British King. That frigates have been sent, to make a like demand of the British Commanders and Governors in the West Indies. That the trade of France having lately suffered great interruption, by all vessels to and from its ports being stopt, searched, and often seized, by British cruizers, that Court, at the same time remonstrating thereon in very spirited terms, had determined no longer patiently to bear such insults, and resolved not only to protect all vessels sailing under its colours, but also to insure to the adventurers such national ships as shall be employed in extending the commerce of France to the United States of America. And, that Le Protbée of 74 guns, commanded by the Chevalier Dampierre, together with the frigates La Renomée, La Blanche, La Diligente, and L'Amphitrite, convoying three armed ships loaded on the Continental account, had arrived, on the 18th ult. after a very short passage, from France, at Martinique, and sailed again from thence on the 26th, with orders which were not to be opened till they should reach a certain latitude; but that it was confidently believed, their next arrival would be in Delaware Bay, or some other harbour of the United States. Indeed these, and other advices, strongly indicate, that the infatuated court of Great-Britain cannot much longer avoid a war with the United courts of France and Spain.

Some late deserters from East Florida, represent the garison there as increased to 1500, and seem to think, that some expedition will be attempted from that quarter, as they are turning all the hides of the cattle they steal from Georgia into boats capable of carrying about ten men each, and from some other circumstances.

A French scooner from Hispaniola for this port, having about four months since met with a large English Indiaman, in the government's service, of 36 guns, loaded with arms, ammunition, a profusion of presents for Indians, and Indian trading goods, and carrying 150 soldiers for Pensacola, was obliged to proceed with her, as the master had pretended he was bound for Mississippi. He proceeded accordingly, two days after his arrival at Pensacola for Mississippi; and at his departure from thence, left the 36-gun ship above-mentioned at the mouth of the river, having been sent to demand restitution of the British ships not long since seized there by the Spanish Governor, who had neither ordered restitution, nor suffered the ship to enter.

This Morning died, Isaac Godin, Esq;

New Advertisements.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Esq; President and Commander in Chief of* SOUTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary, to prevent the Exportation of HEMP and SALT: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, prohibiting, and I do hereby accordingly prohibit, the exportation of Hemp and Salt, from any port or place within this State to any other state, for the space of *Two* Months next ensuing the date hereof.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said State, at Charles-Town, this Sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

J. RUTLEDGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOHN HUGER, Secretary.

THE Creditors of Capt. JOHN BREWTON, late of Charles-Town deceased, are requested once more, to deliver in their demands to

MARY BREWTON, Executrix.
P. BOUNETHEAU, Executor.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the vestry and church-wardens of this parish assessed the inhabitants thereof, residents as well as non-residents, last Easter, in the sum of two shillings currency per head on all slaves, the like sum on every hundred acres of land, and one shilling per 100l. on monies at interest, value of town lots, stock in trade, faculties, professions, &c. for defraying the expence of maintaining the poor of this parish: We do now request, that return be made, and the monies paid, to either of the subscribers, before the 1st of December next — on failure whereof executions will be issued against every defaulter, without exception.

MORTON WARING, at Dorchester.
or WILLIAM MORGAN, in Charles-Town.

CHARLES PUCKET tells a bay MARE 13 hands and an half high, about 9 years old, a blaze in her face, branded on the mounting shoulder and buttock like D→ or a strung bow and arrow, on the off shoulder S, and off buttock N, also on the off check B7.

CALEB STONE tells a bay Gelding, about 14 hands high and 7 or 8 years old, paces a travel, has a small heil tied on with a piece of a raw hide, and branded H on the mounting shoulder. Also, a bay Gelding, about 14 or 15 years old, 13 hands high, branded, on the mounting side, M on the shoulder, and WS on the buttock.

The owners of the above Grays, must prove their property before me, near Duncan's creek, Ninety six district.

GEORGE ROSS, J.P.

Charles-Town, Sept. 1. 1777.

Agreeable to the directions of an act of the General Assembly of this state to regulate the price and assize of bread, &c.

I Have enquired the price of flour, and find that imported from the Northern States to be at nine pounds per hundred pounds weight; and Carolina flour at six pounds, both being used by the bakers, at which price the half-crown loaves must weigh as follows, viz.

Of NORTHWARD FLOUR.	lb.	oz.	*Of* CAROLINA FLOUR.	lb.	oz.	drs.
White, —	1	0	White, —	1	12	8
Wheaten, — —	1	8	Wheaten,	2	10	4
Houshold, —	2	0	Houshold,	3	8	0

Of which all bakers of bread, are required to take notice.

GEORGE SHEED, Commissary-General.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.